

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
TAMPA DIVISION**

MACK CHAMBERS,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 8:20-cv-1787-JRK

KILOLO KIJAKAZI, Acting
Commissioner of Social Security,

Defendant.

ORDER

This cause is before the Court on Plaintiff's Attorney's Motion for an Award of Attorney Fees Under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) and attached memorandum in support (Doc. No. 34; collectively, "Motion"), filed February 19, 2023. Plaintiff's counsel seeks an award of \$29,780.25 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b). See Motion at 1, 3, 6. This amount equals twenty-five percent of Plaintiff's past-due benefits that were withheld by the Administration as payment for fees. Id. at 3, 6; see Notice of Award (Doc. No. 34-2). Defendant "has no objection to the fees requested by Plaintiff's counsel, . . . but leaves the ultimate determination of whether Plaintiff's attorney has shown that the fees requested are reasonable to this Court." Commissioner's Response to Plaintiff's Counsel's Motion for Fees Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) (Doc. No. 35), filed February 28, 2023, at 4-5 (citation omitted).

Section 406(b)(1)(A) states in pertinent part:

Whenever a court renders a judgment favorable to a claimant under this subchapter who was represented before the court by an attorney, the court may determine and allow as part of its judgment a reasonable fee for such representation, not in excess of 25 percent of the total of the past-due benefits to which the claimant is entitled by reason of such judgment

42 U.S.C. § 406(b)(1)(A). The statute does not impose a twenty-five percent cap on the aggregate of attorney’s fees awarded under § 406(a)—which are awarded for work done at the administrative level—and § 406(b). Culbertson v. Berryhill, 139 S. Ct. 517, 519 (2019). Instead, “the 25% cap applies only to fees for representation before the court, not the agency.” Id. at 522.

The twenty-five percent ceiling was meant “to protect claimants against ‘inordinately large fees’ and also to ensure that attorneys representing successful claimants would not risk ‘nonpayment of [appropriate] fees.’” Gisbrecht v. Barnhart, 535 U.S. 789, 805 (2002) (citations omitted). “[Section] 406(b) does not displace contingent-fee agreements as the primary means by which fees are set for successfully representing Social Security benefits claimants in court. Rather, § 406(b) calls for court review of such arrangements as an independent check, to assure that they yield reasonable results” Id. at 807. The burden is on the attorney to “show that the fee sought is reasonable for the services rendered.” Id. Generally, “[t]he ‘best indicator of the

reasonableness of a contingency fee in a social security case is the contingency percentage actually negotiated between the attorney and client” Coppett v. Barnhart, 242 F. Supp. 2d 1380, 1383 (S.D. Ga. 2002) (quoting Wells v. Sullivan, 907 F.2d 367, 371 (2d Cir. 1990)).

“Although the contingency agreement should be given significant weight in fixing a fee, [the district court] must independently assess the reasonableness of its terms.” McGuire v. Sullivan, 873 F.2d 974, 983 (7th Cir. 1989). The contingency fee negotiated by the claimant and his or her counsel is not reasonable if the agreement calls for fees greater than the twenty-five percent statutory limit, the agreement involved fraud or “overreaching” in its making, the resolution of the case was unreasonably delayed by the acts of the claimant’s attorney, or would provide a fee “so large as to be a windfall to the attorney.” Wells, 907 F.2d at 372 (citation omitted); see also McGuire, 873 F.2d at 981. Factors to consider in assessing the reasonableness of the fee include whether there was unreasonable delay in the litigation caused by the attorney, the quality of the representation, the size of the award in relationship to the time spent on the case, and the likelihood of the claimant prevailing. See Gisbrecht, 535 U.S. at 808. Additionally, an attorney who successfully claims both EAJA fees from the United States and an award under 42 U.S.C. § 406(b) must refund “to the claimant the amount of the smaller fee.” Id. at 796.

Here, counsel represented Plaintiff in his appeal of the Commissioner's denial of social security benefits, and this Court reversed the decision of the Commissioner and remanded the case for further administrative proceedings, which ultimately resulted in an award of past-due benefits. Motion at 2-3. Plaintiff and counsel entered into a fee arrangement providing for a fee of twenty-five percent of past-due benefits. Id. at 3; Contract for Representation (Doc. No. 34-1). Counsel represents that she is aware of her obligation to return the EAJA fees to Plaintiff in the event she is awarded fees under Section 406(b). Motion at 3. Upon review of the representations made in the Motion and all supporting documentation submitted by counsel, and upon consideration of the quality of the representation and the results achieved, the undersigned finds the amount requested is reasonable and due to be awarded.

For the foregoing reasons, it is

ORDERED:


1. Plaintiff's Attorney's Motion for an Award of Attorney Fees Under 42 U.S.C. §406(b) and attached memorandum in support (Doc. No. 34) is **GRANTED**.

2. Plaintiff's counsel, Jeanette A. Kelley, is awarded \$29,780.25 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 406(b), which shall be paid from the past-due benefits awarded to Plaintiff. The Commissioner shall now pay Ms. Kelley the sum of

\$29,780.25 from the past-due benefits withheld. If any withheld past-due benefits remain after this payment, the remainder shall be paid directly to Plaintiff. Ms. Kelley shall refund to Plaintiff the \$7,656.50 that counsel received under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

3. The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter judgment accordingly and close the file.

DONE AND ORDERED in Jacksonville, Florida on April 20, 2023.


JAMES R. KLINDT
United States Magistrate Judge

kaw
Copies to:
Counsel of Record